know him well, and I tell vou, my fellow-citizens, that a more upright and wise man I do not believe dwells within the limits of the United States, [Loud cheers.] And he has a noble band of counselors around him, and not the least among them is the distinguished citizen of your own State, Mr. Dickinson, [Applause. | Cleveland knows not only how to govern himself in the limits of the Constitution, but he knows full well how to choose good constitutional advisers. [Cheers.] Having said this much about the administration, let me proopening, which is commonly called the tariff

"I presume there is not a person within the sound of my voice who does not know what is meant by the tariff, and yet it may aid us to-day if I give a clear and precise definition of what a tariff is. A tariff, my friends, is nothing in the world but a tax, a tax levied by the general government upon every article of commerce that comes into the United States and that is intended for sale within our borders, which instantly raises the price of the articles, and therefore becomes a tax or a burden upon the people for every article of domestic manufacture of the like nature with those which pay the tariff tax. Now, we have at this moment, according to the best advices I have seen, about \$115,000,000 in that is, taxes collected from the people beyond the necessities of the government. Those \$115,-000,000 are lying idle in the vaults of the treasury of the United States, of no service any human being, drawing no interest, earning no profit, but taken from the pockets of the people where they properly belong, and where, if they were now found, thousands and tens of thousands and hundreds of thousands of the people of the United States would put them to good use and improve their condition and prosperity. [Applause.] The Democratic party says that this is a wrong condition of affairs; that that money ought not to be, like the talent of the man we are told of in the Scripture, who buried it in the ground—that is a very poor use to make of the money of the people, and therefore the Democratic party say that this surplus revenue, which is produced in the main by this tariff tax, ought to be reduced, that the tax should be reduced so that the surplus will not continue to accumulate. Our opponents, on the other hand, say it is better to let the surplus accumulate; it is better to take the money from the pockets of our people; it is better to pile it up in the vaults of the Treasury Department, although it does no good whatsoever, but rather does great harm; it s better to do that than to touch the tariff laws of the country. We say, on the contrary, that the way to relieve the overtaxed people is to reduce the tax; that the way to treat a people honestly, fairly and wisely is to take no more taxes out of their pockets than the government actually needs for expenditures. [Cries of 'Good,' That's right,' and applause.] The issue, then, is clearly made up between us; it is between high taxation on the one hand and reasonable taxation on the other. It is between taking the money of the people out of their own control, out of their own pockets, and burying it in the cellars of the Treasury Department, or leaving it where it belongs, in the pockets of the people, to be used as their wants, their requirements, their intelligence and interest di-

The speaker was interrupted at this point by a well-meaning gentleman on the platform, who suggested that as the sun was shining in his face Judge Thurman might feel more comfortable if he stepped more within the shade. "Oh." said Mr. Thurman quickly, causing a roar of laughter, "the sun never hurt a Democrat," and, facing again, he continued his speech:

"Now, my friends, in the long political life that I have led I have heard a great deal of false pretenses preached to the people—a great many statements made that were intended to deceive and delude them-but in all my life I have never witnessed such audacity as I noticed this year on the part of the advocates of a high protective tariff. They seem to have been sud-denly afflicted with a singular disregard of the truth. I do not intend to call people hard names. I have all my life kept a civil tongue in my head, and I mean to keep it as long as I live, but I an say that some people sometimes seem to lose their senses, or they cannot see the truth, and often, unfortunately, cannot speak it. [Laughter at icheers.] Just think of it for one moment. We are told that a high tariff makes a country richer, as if it were possible to make a country rich by oppressively taxing its people. Ain't that a new way to make a man rich!-to run your hand into his pocket and take out what you find there, and that without any just reason whatever for doing so? Aint that a singular way to make anybody rich? And yet that is precisely the plan those folks advocate when they tell us that the country is to be made wealthy by means of high taxation. Again, they have the audicity to say that this tariff tax is not paid by the consumers of the articles which are taxed. Why, if the consumers of taxed articles do not pay the tax I would like to know who does. [A voice, 'so would I, and cheers. | Do these protection orators pay til Do the manufacturers pay it? Who pays it If the people who consume the articles that are taxed don't? Can any man answer that question to the satisfaction-Here Judge Thurman was interrupted by the

gresentation of a note. He looked at it a moment, and said: "I am afraid there are some high protectionists in this audience, for a lady sends me this note to read to you: 'A lady has just had her pocket picked, and she thinks it is high tariff.' [Laughter.] Well," said Judge Thurman, "I hope the high tariff man who has taken that lady's money will be caught and made to refund before he leaves Port Huron." Proceeding with his speech the Judge said: "Now, my friends, if you will reflect for a moment you will see that it is necessarily the ease that tariff taxes are paid by the consumer of the articles which are taxed-and all the domestic articles of a like kind which are manufactured in the United States. It is a curious fact, and one of the worst things about this tariff tax, that, while the government gets one dollar resulting from the tax, domestic manufacturers get \$5, as it is best estimated, that never goes into the Treasury at all. How does

The speaker then proceeded at great length to argue in support of the proposions above advanced, employing the same illustrations used in his speeches delivered on the trip from Columbus to Toledo, and then passing to a defense of the Mills bill. He then continued.

"But there is one class of laborers, my friends, that I want to call your attention to especially. There is one class of laborers in this country who have been, according to the claims of the Abolitionists in the country, and of the Republicans, their special wards, especially under their guardianship, and for whose interests they feel the most peculiar and earnest solicitude, and those are the negroes. Now, the result of the war was to free about 4,000,000 negroes, and I am very glad they were freed, and they have increased now to about 6,000,000 or 7,000,000, for the negro is a prolific animal. [Great laughter and applause]. Now, how do these negroes make their living? Why, a great many of them go to town and pursue any kind of handieraft that they can, becoming domestic servants, blacking shoes, shaving faces, or doing things of that kind. But in the country the negro makes what he gets by cultivating the earth throughout the whole South. How does he cultivate it? Why, he either has bought some land, and some of them have bought a good deal, or he rents the land. Whether he cultivates his own land or whether he rents it, the crops that he gets from it are the remuneration he receives for his toil. Now, that erop, in the main, consists of cotton, some corn and some little wheat, but mainly all cotton. Now, how can the high protective tariff benefit that negro who raises cotton! He has for his share of the crop three or four or five bales of cotton each year. Why, gentlemen, there is no tariff at all on cotton. It somes in free as the air. I believe I am quite right in saying that, ain't I [turning to Mr. Outhwaite ?

Mr. Outhwaite-Yes, sir. Judge Thurman-It comes in as free as the sir. The price of cotton, therefore, is not raised, as they say, or lessened, by this tariff tax, and yet here is all that the negro has for his labor. He can't get a cent more for his cotton by reason of any high protective tariff, and he don't get, perhaps, a cent less. He has to sell his cotton and to sell it at the price that is made by the foreign market; the price in Liverpool or London, to which cotton is exported from the United States. It is there the price of his cotton is fixed, and for that price he has to sell it. tariff or no tariff. But how is it on the other hand! The negro, although he is living in a pretty warm climate in some places, still wants to be decent and wants to be comfortable, and wants his wife and children to be comfortable. and they do need clothing as well as other people, but upon every single thing that he buys to clothe himself, to clothe his family, to clothe his little picaninnies, to get a hat, to get a blanket, to get a tool or implement of any kind, he is taxed by this high protective tariff, and he is compelled to pay a higher price than he otherwise would, so that, so far as he is concerned, there can be no pretense whatsoever that the tariff is anything but an unmitigated injustice to him. He has nothing to sell which he is benefited by; he performs no labor that by any kind of argument can be said to be benefited by it. He sells it at a price fixed by a foreign market, because he can't seil for any other price, and upon everything he consumes, upon everything that he purchases for his consumption, he has to pay an increased price, and is thereby injured. Now, I
do think that our Abolition friends especially,
cught to take this under their most serious consideration. They say that they freed the negro the company.

from slavery. I am willing to grant them all they claim in that regard, although there might be something said about who did it. Perhaps 2,000,000 of Democratic soldiers in the army had something to do with it. [Applause.]

The speaker then entered upon an argument in relation to wages abroad and in the United States, and proved to his own satisfaction that they are as high in England as in the United States. One enthusiastic Democrat thought they were higher, and the Judge admitted that they might be, when the cost of living was considered. He read an extract from Senator Sherman's recent Cincinnati speech, concerning the surplus, and then discussed the Chinese

The speech was listened to with the closest attention, and the good points were promptly recognized and applauded. Judge Thurman spoke easily, his voice being clear and strong, and his carriage firm. He was easily heard throughout the entire speech at the outermost edge of the crowd as well as close to the stand.

GENERAL HARRISON.

The Trip Across the Lake Yesterday-The Party Installed in the Berdan Cottage. Toledo, Aug. 22 -General Harrison and par-

ty left Toledo at 10:10 precisely this morning. The yacht Sigma was covered with international flags of all colors and almost filled with flowers. Salutes were fired in honor of the departure of the distinguished guest. The following is a list of the persons on board: General and Mrs. Harrison, Judge Woods, wife and daughter, of Indianapolis; ex-Governor Foster, wife and daughter; Mr. and Mrs. William Cummings; Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Barker, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. King, Mr. Fred Eston; Judge Doyle and wife, Col. and Mrs. S. C. Reynolds and a Blade representative. The boat was under the charge of Commodore Colton and commanded by Capt. Ben Alfred. Splendid time was made, fully seventeen miles an hour being touched. The boat did not stop at Middle Bass, but went to Put-in-Bay, taking advantage of a better harbor and reaching there at 2 o'clock. The United States gun-boat Michigan saluted General Harrison as the Sigma let go. The balance of the day was spent in visiting Put-in-Bay and Middle Bass, and getting settled. General Harrison, apparently, was tired after the journey to Toledo and the speech

PUT-IN-BAY, Aug. 22. - General Harrison and party arrived here at 2 o'clock this afternoon on the Sigma, and were greeted with a salute from the gunboat Michigan. This afternoon they departed for Middle Bass, one mile distant, where they will spend the night, settling down in the Berdan cottage. General Harrison already expressed himself better for the lake breeze, but positively declined to talk politics. The passage was anything but a smooth one, and the Sigma was compelled to hug close to the Michigan and Canadian shores in order to effect a passage. Several of the ladies in the party suffered from sea-sickness. The General will remain at least two weeks, and will be the guest of the members of the Middle Bass Club. He is accompanied by Judge Woods and wife and daughter, from Indianspolis, and members of the Middle Bass

last night, but looks very much better to-day.

OTHER POLITICAL NEWS.

Missouri Democrats Nominate Mayor David R. Francis for Governor.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Aug. 22.—The Democratic State convention was called to order at noon to-day. After transacting the usual routine business, a recess was taken. At o'clock the convention settled down to work. The nominating speeches lasted nearly three hours. About 6 o'clock a ballot for Governor was taken, and D. R. Francis, Mayor of St. Louis, received the nomination by over 100 majority. A recess until 8 P. M. was then

At the evening session six candidates were presented for Lieutenant-governor. At midnight three ballots had been taken without a

Thirty-Second Illinois District. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MATTOON, Ill., Aug. 22.-A delegate convention was held in this city to-day by the Republicans of the Thirty-second senatorial and representative district, composed of Coles, Cumberland and Douglas counties. The nominees were all chosen by acclamation, and are as folows: For Senator, T. S. McGrath, of this city; Representatives, S. F. Wilson, of Neoga, Cumberland county; Eugene Rice, of Camargo, Douglas county. The chances for the election of these men are very promising, notwithstanding the closeness of the district. They served in the last Legislature, and each was elected by a good majority over their opponents. The campaign is being pushed vigorously, and success seems assured.

George E. Bacon at Mattoon, Ill.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. Mattoon, Ill., Aug. 22.-To-night a large audience in the opera-house listened to a speech by Hon. George E. Bacon, of Paris, Ill., in support of protection. He held up the innumerable protenses of the Cleveland administration, and dealt staggering blows to the Democracy. Mr. Bacon has more points down against Grover and his followers than any man who has spoken in Coles county this campaign, and they are all facts of Democratic record, which the party cannot dispute. The campaign is becoming a lively one in this county on the part of the Republicans, and accessions from the enemy's columns and the ranks of the doubtful are many, with flattering prospects ahead.

Wisconsin Republicans.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 22.—The Republican State convention met in this city at noon to-day. Philo S. Orton was chosen temporary chairman and J. S. Reynolds temporary secretary. The usual committees were appointed and adjourn-

On reassembling, and after taking an informal ballot, the convention adjourned until 8 o'clock, P. M., when W. S. Hoard, of Fort Atkinson, was nominated for Governor on the first

George W. Ryland was renominated for Lieutenant-governor; Ernest G. Timme for Secretary of State; H. B. Harshaw for State Treasurer; C. A. Estabrook, for Attorney-general; J B. Thayer, for State Superintendent: Atley Peterson, for Railroad Commissioner; Phil Cheek, for Insurance Commissioner.

Iowa Republicans.

DES MOINES, Ia., Ang. 22.—The Republican State convention met here at 11 o'clock this morning, with full delegations present. After completing its temporary organization, with Gen. J. M. Tuttle, of Des Moines, as chairman. a recess was taken till 2 o'clock P. M.

At the opening of the afternoon session, Hon. Lafayette Young was made permanent chairman. Mr. Young addressed the convention. reviewing briefly the political situation. All nominating speeches were waived. Hon, Frank D. Jackson was renominated for Secretary of State; Hon. J. A Lyons was nominated by acclamation for State Auditor, and a formal ballot for Treasurer renominated Mr. Trombly.

Political Scraps.

The small boys of Cartersburg raised a Harrison and Morton pole, Tuesday afternoon, sixty feet high. Much enthusiasm was manifested. The colored voters of Knightsville met on Monday and organized a Harrison and Morton club, and the following persons were chosen as officers: Louis Napoleon, president; Humphry Evans, vice-president; R. L. McCowan, secretary; Wm. Carr, assistant secretary; C. F.

Kurkendal, treasurer. The Lincoln League (colored), of Muncie, has passed resolutions denouncing J. Milton Turner, who is to come to this State to speak for the Democrats. They charge him with being bought by the Democracy, and condemn his course in the severest terms. They will take every occasion to negative Mr. Turner's efforts to convert the negroes to the Democratic party.

Flood Damage in Western Pennsylvania. PITTSBURG, Aug. 22.-The water reached the highest point, twenty six feet two inches, at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and is now slowly receding. A large portion of lower Allegheny and the lowlands of the South Side are submerged, and residents are either living in the upper stories of the houses or have temporarily removed. It is expected that by to-morrow afternoon the rivers will again be within their banks. Railroad traffic is paralyzed, and it will be several days before business is resumed. The postal service is terribly demoralized. No mails were received from the East to-day, but a train is expected over the West Pennsylvania road to-night. Two mail trains left for New York via Buffalo and the New York Central road this evening, and this route will be used until the obstructions on the Pennsylvania are removed. The washout on this line is the greatest in the history of

THE CAMPAIGN IN INDIANA

Republicans Place Two More Congressional Candidates in the Field.

Hon, William D. Owen Renominated in the Tenth District and T. N. Braxton Chosen in the Second-Notes of the Canvass.

special to the Indianapolis Journal. ROCHESTER, Ind., Aug. 22.-Rochester is today at her best. No pains have been spared in the past few days to be ready to receive the delegates from the various counties of the Tenth district, and when Tuesday evening brought the first delegation to attend the Republican congressional convention, to assemble on the following day, the citizens were busy with decorations of cedar, emblems and flags, giving to the city a beautiful appearance.

The convention, owing to the large crowd present, was held in the court-house square. At 2 P. M., E. D. Crumpacker, district chairman, called the assembly to order. and proceeded at once to permanent organization. Hon. Mark L. Demott, of Valparaiso, was chosen permanent chairman, and responded in a brief speech full of spirit, winning frequent applause. He referred to the work to be done by the convention, saying that he was no prophet, yet he was prophet enough to know who would be the choice of the convention: indeed, there was no dissent. From every county in the district the voice of the people came calling for Hon. W. D. Owen as their congressional leader. A committee consisting of one delegate from each county was appointed to draft resolutions to report at the close of the convention. On a call of the counties for nominations, W. D. Owen was presented and a motion that the nomination be made by acclamation was carried amid great cheering. A committee was appointed to notify Mr. Owen, who was at the Central Hotel, of his nomination, and the large crowd present had not long to wait until he appeared upon the stand, and as he came forward he was greeted by three rousing cheers. She crowd by this time had increased until it numbered between 3,000 and 4,000. Attention never turned during the time he was speaking. His views upon the issues of the day were presented in that clear, logical manner which carries conviction. He closed with an eloquent tribute to the soldiers, and re-

tired amid loud manifestations of approval. The committee on resolutions then reported, congratulating the Republicans on the political situation, indorsing the Republican national and State platforms, and the efficient work of Mr. Owen as their Representative in Congress. This is the third time Mr. Owen has been chosen as the candidate of the Republicans of this district, with no dissenting voice. He stands with the people of this district as a Kepresentative whose efforts are always untiring in behalf of his constituency; one who has at neart not only their best interests, but of Indiana and the Nation. Republicans are determined to increase his majority to 3,000.

Thomas N. Braxton for Congress.

special to the Indianapolis Journa: WEST BADEN, Ind., Aug. 22 .- The Republican congressional convention of the Second Indiana district assembled here to-day, District Chairman T. P. Adams called the meeting to order at 1 o'clock, when Col. James Rogers, of Martin county, was selected as permanent chairman. Col. C. C. Schreider, of Dubois, was made secretary. Hon. S. N. Chambers, chairman of the committee on resolutions, reported a series of stirring resolutions arraigning the Democratic party and the Democratic members in Congress from this district for betraying the agricultural, sheep, mining, lumber and manufacturing interests of the district in voting for and supporting the Mills bill, which were made subordinate to the rice and sugar interests of the South. Congratulations were tendered the State and Nation on the excellent outlook is Indiana and the felicitious nominations for Presi-Democratic majority in the district, in 1886, from 2,500 to 1,200. The Republican State and national platforms were indorsed and General Hovey applauded for his excellent work in Congrees in behalf of the soldiers. Hon. Thomas N. Braxton, of Orange county, was nominated for Congress by acclamation, there being no opposition. Mr. Braxton is a well-to-do farmer, very popular, about sixty years of age, and will give the Democrate a close race. Hon. John Bundy was nominated for joint Representative to the Legislature from Orange, Lawrence and Dubois. It was a most enthusiastic conveq-tion, and largely attended. Hop. Matthew O'Doherty, of Louisville, was present and delivered a rousing speech.

An Old-School Democrat Changes His Views. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. GREENCASTLE, Ind., Aug. 22. - A lengthy communication has been received here from Hon. D. C. Bridges, of Garden City, Kan., which aptly illustrates the relative strength of free trade and protective tariff. Mr. Bridges politically has been a life-long Democrat, and while comparatively young yet, has been recognized here as a thorough Democrat and an aggressive and strong leader. He was for several years president of the Central National Bank in this city, but gave up that position on account of ill health, and visited all the nations of the world. In his travels he became thoroughly acquainted with the merits of a protective tariff, and for that reason he says that he can no longer lend his strength to Cleveland and Democracy, but firmly believes in protective tariff, and will support the Chicago platform and Harrison and Morton. Mr. Bridges received his political training in Indiana under the teachings of such men as the late Vice-president Hendricks and ex-Senator McDonald. When visiting here last fall Senator Voorhees spoke of him as coming from one of the oldest and best Democratic families in the Hoosier State. The following interview has been handed your correspondent as coming directly from the Garden City

"For sometime past it had been a foregone conclusion that Mr. D. C. Bridges would be the standard-bearer of the Democratic party in the legislative fight in Finny county this fall, and would undoubtedly have been the strongest man the party could have nominated had he been willing. Mr. Bridges is a man of educaclose observer of people and things, thanks to an abundance of this world's goods, which gives him every opportunity to see and study for himself. In Garden City and Southwest Kansas, where he is well known, he has the reputation of being one of the best and shrewdest of business men. Meeting Mr. Bridges on the street yesterday afternoon, a reporter asked him: "How are you getting along with your legis-

lative canvass, Mr. Bridges!" "I have been doing nothing with it. It is true that I have been frequently talked to on the subject, and urged to make the race. Under existing circumstances it will be impossible for me to do it. While I have been a life-long Democrat, and true to Democratic principles, still there is an issue in this campaign which cannot be ignored, and on account of which I can not act with the Democratic party. Not wishing to act in bad faith I could not accept the nomination for the Legislature if tendered me. "Knowing that Mr. Bridges has recently been

making a study of the tariff question, the reporter said to him. I understand that you are an avowed protectionist. If so, have you any objections to my giving your views on the

"'No objections whatever,' said he. 'In the first place, I would say that as the tariff question is the acknowledged issue of the campaign of 1888, it is no difficult matter for me to define my position. Since having had an opportunity to observe the deplorable and often almost destitute condition of the common laborers and artisans of Europe and the Orient, consequent upon the meager compensation for labor performed, I have entertained very prenounced views upon the subject of tariff as relating to our country. I do not only favor, a 'tariff for revenue only, but as a system of protection as well. Feeling assured as I do that the future material prosperity and welfare of our Nation depends very largely upon a judicious system of protection of our industries, both North, South, East and West, I cannot consistently and conscientiously support the nominees of any party the policy of which is evidently drifting in the direction of free trade. I deem it unwise and impolitic for our government to favor a policy which will eventually open wide and free the flood-gates of foreign production, thereby inevitably subjecting the laborer and artisans of our country to a competition with the scantily-clad, half-fed pauper labor of the old room. Loss, \$100,000; insurance.

world. Never shall I favor a policy of free trade in this country until I shall be willing to see the wages of our workingmen and women cut down to the almost starvation wages of Europe and Asia. And, again, neither is it right, nor can we afford, as a nation, to continue to subject them to a labor competition at home with a race of people who can subsist on a diet of 'rats and rice.' I would say, bar the door against this class, as also against the convict and pauper immigration of the East. While a very large per cent of the emigrants to this country are a desirable addition to our rapidly increasing population, still we have suffered the United States to be made a kind of dumpingground for the refuse of old England and other European countries quite too long already, and the necessary steps should be taken to prevent the continuation of the notorious imposition. Our Nation's industries, labor and flag must be protected; in fact, I am a protectionist in the fullest signification of the term, and, as the principles set forth in the platform recently adopted at the national Republican convention at Chicago are most nearly in accord with my views of any of the numerous platforms extant this campaign, I expect to support its representatives, Harrison and Morton, next November.'

Characteristic Democratic Trick.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal SALEM, Ind., Aug. 22. - When the Hon. Ira J. Chase, Republican candidate for Lieutenantgovernor, was here, on the 11th inst., and opened the campaign with such a telling and forcible speech, the occasion was made by the old veterans and soldiers to raise an immense flag-staff 140 feet high at the residence of Mr. James M. Harris, a one-legged Union soldier and member of the G. A. R. This flag-staff has been very disagreeable to the eyes of the Democrats and members of the Knights of the Golden Circle, and for that reason one of these very traitors to Union soldiers came in the darkness, last night, and cut the cord from Mr. Harris's staff. Mr. Harris has been the victim of much abuse and calumny since his residence here, and since he has been granted a pension a number of Democrats have been making threats against him, and in one or two instances have gone so far as to write to the Pension Department and attempt to stop his pension. This shows how much friendship the glorious red-bandanna Democracy has for the maimed and wounded soldiers of our country.

Meeting at Veedersburg.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal VEEDERSBURG, Aug. 22.—There was an en thusiastic meeting held here last night under the auspices of the Lincoln League at the era-house. Captain Benj. F. Hegler, of Attica, made the address. The house was filled to overflowing. Many Democrats and Greenbackers were present. Captain Hegler spoke for nearly two hours to a very attentive audience on the leading issues of the cam-

paign. On the tariff question his address was mostly historical, but when he spoke of a "free vote and a fair count," and that the Republican party had yet to see that every citizen of the United States must have a "free vote and a fair count," the large audience was carried away with enthusiasm. One feature of the meeting that deserves special notice was the Glee club, composed of first voters and young girls, which rendered several campaign songs that greatly delighted the audience.

Meeting at Albany. Special to the Indianapolis Journal

ALBANY, Ind., Aug. 22.-An enthusiastic meeting was held here last evening for the purpose of organizing a Republican club. It was officered by Joseph Le Favour, president; S. A. Harker, vice-president; David Sloniker, treasurer; J. P. Casterline, secretary, and Eli Smith and N. Bonaparte Barger as doorkeepers. The most interesting feature of the meeting after the organization of the club had been perfected, was a speech by Mr. Otho Dowders, who has been a hard worker in the ranks of the Democracy since '60. His remarks evidenced a complete change of heart, and the reasons for his enlistment in the Republican ranks were stated in language that was too plain to admit of any doubt as to his honesty and candor.

Pole-Raising at Edinburg.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal EDINBURG, Aug. 22.-The Republicans of Edinburg raised a handsome poplar pole 195 feet high, amid the greatest enthusiasm ever witnessed in Johnson county. The Hon. Marshal Hacker, of Columbus, was met at the evening train by 800 voters, who escorted him to a handsomely-decorated stand on Main street, where he addressed an assembly of 3,000 people in an able and logical manner.

Judicial Nomination. pecial to the Indianapolis Journal.

ROCHESTER, Ind., Aug. 22 -At a joint judicial convention of Lake and Porter counties. held here to-day, Chas. M. Norton, of Crown Point, was nominated for prosecutor.

THE NEWS FROM ABROAD.

Circumstances Connected with the Death of

Bishop Samuel Smith Harris. LONDON, Aug. 22.-The death of Bishop Harris, of Michigan, occurred in the Laugham Hotel, in London. He showed symptons of paralysis after preaching in the Winchester Cathedral recently. He went to Bowness to try the hydrophatic treatment, but received no benefit. He returned to London and was attended by Dr. McGraw, of Detroit, Mich., assisted by

etors Maudsley and Reynolds. They could do him no good, and he died at 6 o'clock last evening, in the arms of his wife and daughter. The body will be embaimed and shipped to America shortly. A service over the remains was held in Wesminster Abbey this afternoon. Samuel Smith Harris was born in Autauga

county, Alabama, Sept 14, 1841. He was graduated at the University of Alabama in 1859, and admitted to the bar in 1860. After practicing law for several years he became a candidate for holy orders, and was ordained descon in February, 1869, and priest in June of the same year. He held pastorates in Montgomery, Ala., Columbus, Ga., New Orieans and Chicago, from which last named place he was a delegate to the general convention in 1877. In 1878 he was elected to the bishopric of Quincy, but declined. In that year, with Rev. John Fulton, he founded the Living Church, and was its editorial manager six months. In September, 1879, he was consecrated Bishop of Michigan. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1874 from William and Mary College, and of Doctor of Laws in 1879 from the University of Alabama. In the Michigan episcopacy Bishop Harris had already done much toward the strengthening of his diocese, and had on foot many projects of importance. He was the founder of the Hobart Guild at Ann Arbor, and the sponsor of Hobert Guild Hall, an institution which has great influence among the students of Michigan University.

The Rejected Fisheries Treaty. London, Aug. 22.-The Pall Mall Gazette, referring to the rejection of the fisheries treaty by the United States Senate, says it is thankful that the Chamberlain mission had not made the difficulty more serious than it was before. Senator Morgan's speech, it says, was buncombe. The rejection of the treaty simply relegates the whole question to an amicable settlement after the presidential election. The paper further says: "Neither Americans nor English men are lunatics, and the world will not be plunged into a bath of blood because opinions differ over a kettle of fish. The matter will be again negotiated after the election, and in the meantime we can cultivate India rubber-like forbearance and a cool temper." The St. James Gazette says the modus vivendi will be continued for two years, and then matters will assume a different complexion.

Fifteen Lives Lost. PESTH, Aug. 22.-A boat loaded with reapers was capsized during a hurricane on Balatony lake to-day and fifteen persons drowned.

The Rome Tribune says the Italian government has decided to send a new expedition against Abyssinia.

The chief guide in the Dolomite mountains, while trying to save a party of tourists, lost his own life by falling over a precipice. The infanta Enlalia, the youngest sister of the late King Alfonso, has been declared consumptive and has been ordered to the mountains in

the north of Italy. Steamship News .. London, Aug. 22.-Arrived: Lydian Monarch, from New York. QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 22 .- Arrived: Italy,

from New York. The Fire at Fort Wayne. OBITUARY.

Charles W. Cathcart, Once a Senator of the United States.

Special to the Indiagapolis Journal LAPORTE, Ind., Aug. 22.-Hon. Charles W. Cathcart, of this county, died this morning of bowel complaint, aged 79. He was one of northern Indiana's earliest settlers, and in early days its most prominent citizen. He came from Washington, D. C., to this State in 1831, walking the entire distance. In 1835 he became a member of the State Legislature, and was chosen district elector in 1844. He helped survey this county under President Polk, and served in Congress two terms, from 1845 to 1849, defeating the late Senator Pratt. He was appointed United States Senator in place of James Whiteomb, deceased, serving in 1852 and 1853. The late Vice president Colfax defeated him for Congress in 1860, and Mr. Catheart afterwards stumped the district for his rival. The funeral will occur on Friday.

Herman Dohme. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ST. CLAIR SPRINGS, Mich., Aug. 21.-Herman Duhme, the leading jewelry manufacturer of Cincinnati, died here last night of abscess. He was about sixty-five years old, and well known throughout the country. Bank Closed on Attachment.

positors will not suffer.

CLEVELAND'S LABOR RECORD.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 22 -The Exchange

Bank of Dardanelle was closed yesterday by

United States Marshal Carroll, on an attach-

ment judgment for \$15,000. It is thought de-

What Grover Cleveland Has Done Against the Interests of American Workingmen.

He vetoed the bill establishing a department of labor and making the secretary of that department a cabinet officer. 2. He vetoed the mechanics' lien law bill making the wages of workingmen engaged in the construction of buildings a first mortgage on the

3. He vetoed the life and limb bill making employers responsible for accidents happening from imperfect machinery or imperfectly constructed buildings. 4. He vetoed the tenement-house cigar bill

forbidding the manufacture of cigars in tene-5. He vetoed the bill compelling the elevated railroads of New York city to charge only

6. He vetoed the printers' bill requiring all the State printing to be done by union workmen. 7. He vetoed the bill making ten hours a legal day's work for all street-car employes. 8. He vetoed the bill abolishing convict labor in prisons although this proposition, when submitted to the popular vote of the people, was carried by a majority of 60,000. 9. He vetoed the child's labor bill providing for the inspection of factories where children

were employed, and prohibiting the employment of children under fourteen years of age. 10. He signed the bill compelling the stationary engineers of New York city to pay a tax of \$2 per year to the police pension fund or be debarred from following their vocation. 11. He signed the bill reducing the fees of the New York harbor pilots, which bill benefited only the foreign steamship monopolies.

POOR BYNUM.

That Unfortunate Hoosier's Discomfiture in

Kansas City Journal. Congressman Bynum, of Indiana, attempted to make a stump-speech in the House on Satur-day, during the discussion of the bill to prevent the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States, and judging from the published account of the proceedings he made a sorry mess of it. Preceding his remarks, the discussion of the bill had been carried on in legitimate lines, when he proceeded to sail into the Republican party on account of its attitude toward the Chinese immigration question and the labor interests, and into General Harrison on account of his action toward the first Chinese restriction bill while in the Senate.

Mr. Bynum might possibly have succeeded fairly well in his efforts had it not been for the fact that Congressman Dingley, of Maine, and two or three other Republican Congressmen insisted upon making several inquiries which resulted in the utter discomfiture of the Indiana Congressman. In fact, when the debate ended he was one of the worst used-up statesmen that the country has seen in many a day.

He was very brash in his remarks concerning the Republican party's attitude toward the Chinese, and made all manner of foolish assertions on the subject. While he was clawing the air in the wild energy of his enthusiasm Congressman Dingley asked how it was that the Democratic party had not acted upon the question of Chinese immigration when it had control of both houses of Congress during the Forty-

Now this was an exceedingly embarrassing question for the Hoosier to answer, and he could only say in reply that he had not investigated the record. No wonder the Republicans indulged in sarcastic laughter on hearing this reply. But he made matters still worse by saying that the question had not been brought up by any representative of the Pacific slope during

Fatal remark, for the remorseless Dingley then showed that Mr. Page, of California, had introduced a bill upon the subject, but that the bill had never been acted upon by either House or Senate. The poor, confused Bynum could only feebly retort: "The veto of the President up to that time," which was answered by shouts of "No!" from the whole Republican side. But Mr. Dingley did not propose to let his poor, squirming victim off just yet, and ma-liciously suggested that the industry of the gentleman had jumped over the two years the Democrats had had control of Congress, but

had not attempted to legislate on the subject. Again did the poor Brnum make matters worse by saying that the Senate had been Democratic only with the aid of the independent vote of Mr. Dayis, of Illinois, for the remorseless Dingley showed that in the Forty-sixth Congress the Senate had been Democratic by seven

No wonder that Mr. Bynum collapsed, and when Mr. Hitt, of Illinois, offered to yield any time that Mr. Bynum desired in which to respond, he could only murmur that there was nothing for him to respond to. The only thing for him to do is to go and condole with that other Hoosier statesman who, not long since, ran on to an able-bodied buzz-saw in

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

the Senate.

The Route to Be Followed-A Useful but Expensive Ditch. The eastern entrance to the canal will be at

Greytown, a primitive and characteristic Central American settlement at one of the several mouths of the San Juan river. Greytown had formerly a very good harbor, which has, how-ever, been gradually filling up latterly with sand brought in by the strong littoral current. It is claimed, however, that by the building of a breakwater this current can be diverted, and that a channel subsequently cut through the bar will not fill up. The original plan was to follow the course of the San Juan river across the flat land from Greytown to the highlands, but by another survey made this year the route has been changed to a more direct line, so as to render available the basin of the San Francisco river. By this change of route the distance by canal to the highlands is considerably shortened, only about sixteen miles of dredging being necessary. This brings the caual to the beginning of what is called the eastern division, which begins with the backbone of the whole work, a cut of a trifle more than three miles through the great divide rock, which is at one point 396 feet above the level of the sea, and on the average through the whole three miles about 149 feet. It is estimated that this cut through the rock will cost nearly \$12,000,000. This cut through the rock will connect the canal with the valley of the San Francisco, which it is proposed to fill by diverting the waters of the San Juan by means of dams.

The San Juan river, which is the only outlet of Lake Nicaragua, is a bold stream, nowhere less than 1,000 feet wide and varying in depth from 28 to 130 feet. The distance from the point at which the canal strikes the San Juan river to Lake Nicaragua is about 641 miles. At the head of the San Juan river is the town of San Juan, a small Nicaraguan settlement, pear by which, on the banks of the river, is an interesting old fort, indifferently known as Fort San Carlos or Fort Castillo. This fort is now pscifically used by the Nicaraguan government as a customs establishment for the trade which goes down the San Juan river. The route across Lake Nicaragua is 564 miles. The lake itself is a magnificent body of water, with a length of 100 miles and an average width of 40. Its normal level is about 1071 feet above the level of the sea and it is only once in this generation known to rise to the height of 110 feet. The general direction of the lake is northwest and southeast, and the route to be followed in the canal traffic will be across the lower end of it in a direction almost due west from San Juan. Over the entire length of lake

navigation not less than twenty-eight feet of water is encountered, except on the east shore, where about eight miles of mud dredging is necessary to give adequate communication between the San Juan river and the lake, and on the west shore about 2,400 feet to secure a suitable entrance into the Rio Grande. The Rio Grande runs into the lake from the western highlands and its basin will be utilized for the purposes of the canal by a series of dams and locks. One of the dams will be seventy-one feet high and 1,200 feet long on the crest. The distance from the lake to the Pacific ocean at this point is only a little more than seventeen miles, and the necessary canal-cutting to be done is but a trifle over twelve miles. It may be mentioned in this connection that by the survey of 1888 the canal cutting is reduced to 30.19 miles against 39.75 miles required by the

At the mouth of the Rio Grande is the little lown of Rivas, overlooking the lake, Rising from the waters of the lake almost opposite Rivas is the towering mountain of Omatene. 5.200 feet high, and its shorter sister, Madeira. At the Pacific end of the canal is the harbor and settlement of Brito. Brito is about twelve miles northwest of San Juan del Sur, the Pacific terminus of the famous gold fever transit route. The entrance to the port of Brito is about 343 feet wide at high water, and reaches about one and a half mile inland. At the head of the harbor will be constructed a tidal lock, which is really the beginning of the canal, and which will lift it twenty-four feet above the high-water mark of the Pacific. It is estimated that the total cost of the canal

will be from \$65,000,000 to \$75,000,000, and that the annual traffic over it will be about four and a half million tons. It will, it is also estimated, return 6 per cent. on \$200,000,000, the capital stock of the company. It will reduce the distance from New York to San Francisco by ocean navigation from 13,000 to 14,000 miles to 5,500 miles, and it will place New York 2,500 miles nearer than European ports to San Francisco instead of being las now, that distance further away. It will also open to the commerce of the world, and especially the United States, a vast era of country of untold forest and mineral wealth. Lake Nicaragus covers an area of 2,500 square miles and drains an area of 8,000 square miles. It and Lake Managua, with which it is connected by the river Panatoya, are both navigable throughout their whole extent for steam and sailing craft, and as the country about their shores has a pleasant and salubrious climate the completion of the canal would open a vast region to immigration and build up a populous community in the heart of Central America. E. G. Squire, the historian of Nicaragua, has said of that land: "Nature there has lavished with a beautiful hand her richest tropical treasures. and the genial earth waits only for the touch of industry to award the husbandman a hundredfold with those products which, while they tribute to his wealth, add to the comfort and give employment to the laborer of distant and less-favored lands."

FAIRS OF INDIANA.

Where and When the County Shows Will Be Held During the Next Two Months.

The following is the official list of county fairs for the State of Indiana during the present

Allen......Fort Wayne....Sept. 4-7.
Blackford......Hartford City....Aug. 21-34. Clinton Frankfort Aug. 27-31. Decatur. Greensburg Aug. 28-31.
Delaware. Muncie Aug. 21-25.
Elkhart. Goshen. Sept. 4-7. Fulton Rochester Sept. 5-8. Gibson Princeton Sept. 10-15. Grant Marion Aug. 28-31. Greene..........Linton.......Oct. 1-6. Hamilton Noblesvi'le Aug. 27-31.
Hancock Greenfield Aug. 21-24. Henry Corydon Aug. 27-31. Henry New Castle Aug. 14-18. Jackson......Brownstown.....Sept. 18-21. Jackson.....Seymour.....Sept. 11-15.
Jasper......Rensselaer.....Aug. 21-24. Jennings...... North Vernon.... Aug. 7-10. Knox Vincennes Oct. 8-13.
Lagrange Lagrange Sept. 24-27.
Lake Crown Point Sept. 18-21. LaPorte......Oct. 2-6.
Lawrence.....Bedford.....Sept. 11-15. Madison......Anderson Sept. 3-7. Monroe Bloomington Sept. 3-8. Montgomery Crawfordsville Sept. 10-14.
Newton Morocco Sept. 11-14.
Noble Ligonier Sept. 11-14.
Parke Rockville Aug. 20-24. Perry Rome Oct. 1-5.

Pike Petersburg Sept. 3-7.

Porter Valparaiso Sept. 25-28.

Posey New Harmony Sept. 17-21.

Randolph Winchester Aug. 28-31.

Ripley Osgood Aug. 14-18.

Rush Rushville Sept. 11-15.

Shelby Shelbyville Sept. 4-8. pencer.......... Rockport....... Sept. 3-8. Steuben Angola Sept. 18-21.
Sullivan Sullivan Sept. 10-15.
Tippecanoe Lafayette Sept. 3-8.
 Tipton
 Aug. 13-17.

 Vermilhon
 Eugene
 Aug. 20-24.

 Vigo
 Terre Haute
 Aug. 27-31.

 Wabash
 Sept. 11-14.

The Latest Sweet Thing.

Warrick...... Boonville Aug. 27 Sept. 1.

Warren...... West Lebanon.... Aug. 14-19.

Washington Salem Aug. 27-31.
Wayne Dalton Sept. 11-14.

Philadelphia fimes. The latest thing in the way of men's costumes is the summer sash, which has just been imported by a number of leading tailors. The sash, which is usually of black or white material, is about ten feet in length and decorated with a large tassel at each end. When worn it wound round the body somewhat after the manner of a Spanish bull-fighter's sash, and neatly tied by a bow, which comes on the left side of the wearer. Sashes are very popular this summer, both at Newport and Bar Harbor, especially with dress suits, in which costume it has almost entirely superceded the waistcoat.

THE story of the relations between George Sand and Alfred de Musset has often been told, but M. Houssaye rehearses afresh in his Revue de Paris et de St. Petersburg. De Musset, be says, was never in love with her except at Venice, and then only on account of her genius. She was common and provincial, and dressed like a man, so the poet left her for a maiden whom he found on the shores of the Adriatic. George Sand in the meantime was not idle, but consoled herself with a Venetian lover M. Houssave's article abounds with other gossip about the author of "Indiana." On one occasion she had a quarrel with Balzac, and called him a "cochon," He retorted by saying she was a "bete." Rachel, the actress, hated George Sand like poison. When invited to supper to meet a few friends by the Princess de Belgiojoso. Rachel refused to go, saving, "No, Sand will be there, smoking a short pipe." The fact was that the actress had found George Sand smoking at a "repetition" in the theater, and after having eried out, "What horrible tobacco!" she called the fireman to put the cigarette out. Roqueplan, who heard her, said that when she was a girl she smoked "caporal" in worse company.

Don't Wait

Until your hair becomes dry, thin, and gray before giving the attention needed to preserve its beauty and vitality. Keep on your toilet-table a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor-the only dressing you require for the hair-and use a little. daily, to preserve the natural color and prevent baldness.

Thomas Munday, Sharon Grove, Ky., writes: "Several months ago my hair commenced falling out, and in a few weeks my head was almost bald. I tried many remedies, but they did no good. I finally bought a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor, and, after using only a part of the contents, my head was covered with a heavy growth of hair. I recommend your preparation as the best hairrestorer in the world."

"My hair was faded and dry," writes Mabel C. Hardy, of Delavan, Ill.; "but after using a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor it became black and glossy."

Ayer's Hair Vigor, Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

Pimples and Blotches, So disfiguring to the face, forehead, and neck, may be entirely removed by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the best and safest Alterative and Blood-Purifier ever discovered.

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